MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1982

Lebanon

Habib Mission -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib met with a number of Lebanese politicians, including Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. After his meeting with Habib, Kamil al-As'ad claimed in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that the U.S. envoy had agreed that the question of the south is the basis for a solution of the Lebanese issue, that the "fait accompli" must not be allowed to continue and that the cease-fire must not be emphasized as an end in itself.

Security Situation -- Two bombs exploded in the Phalangist-controlled sector, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The explosion in Az-Zuq injured over 10 people; the other, in Juniyah, destroyed six vehicles. An organization calling itself the Eradication of Evil contacted the radio and claimed responsibility for them. However, Lebanese Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil expressed his "thanks" to Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf for the bombs, hoping that Khalaf would one day return with them to Palestine, Voice of Lebanon said.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the IDF again violated the cease-fire by shelling Hasbayya from Metulla early on 10 March. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ said the Syrians have set up a military observation post alongside the Palestinian unit in Beaufort Castle. This constitutes a clear violation of Israel's "red line" in southern Lebanon, HA'ARETZ warned.

Recall of Kuwaiti Envoy -- Kuwait has recalled its ambassador and other senior members of its diplomatic mission in Lebanon following reports of a possible kidnap attempt, according to KUNA, which cited the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA'.

Syria

Citing diplomatic sources in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply Syria with a new missile network and MiG planes of a type that is being sold for the first time to Soviet allies. This follows a Damascus television report that Soviet Air Force Commander Marshal Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov arrived in Damascus on 9 March and was received by Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas and the commander of Syria's Air Force and air defense.

PLO

The GDR has agreed to accord the PLO mission in East Berlin embassy status, according to a joint GDR-PLO communique issued at the end of PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the GDR and transmitted by ADN.

Israel

Reaction to Jordanian Ultimatum -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reacted sharply to the Jordanian ultimatum to members of the village leagues in Judaea and Samaria, IDF radio reported. Sharon said Israel will defend the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria just as it defends all the inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el. The Jordanian announcement puts Jordan on a par with the terrorist organizations, Sharon asserted, and if Jordan tries to act upon these threats, Israel will treat it accordingly.

Hebron District Village League Chairman Mustafa Dudin expressed satisfaction with Sharon's remarks, according to Jerusalem radio, claiming Jordan will not dare harm village league members since its supporters in the West Bank are known by the leagues, which will not hesitate to take revenge on them. Dudin contended that the PLO had pressured Jordan into

issuing the ultimatum. According to another radio report, Dudin claimed that the leagues represent 70 percent of the West Bank Palestinians.

Tabah Border Demarcation -- Israel will not accept international arbitration in the dispute with Egypt over the Tabah border, Jerusalem radio said.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived on an official visit to Vienna, where he was welcomed by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other senior Austrian officials, JANA reported. After his first round of talks with Kresiky, Al-Qadhdhafi said in remarks broadcast by Vienna television that he was relieved to find someone who does all he can for world peace, and described their talks as constructive. Kreisky likewise said their talks were calm, constructive and friendly. In an interview with Vienna television, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr said he would discuss the results of the talks with the Libyans during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Reaction to U.S. Ban -- Tripoli radio reported that the U.S. ban on oil imports from Libya and the halt to oil technology exports to Libya are aimed at making the Libyan people "submit and...depriving them of the money and arms" to feed the Palestinian revolution. The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM opined that the United States decided to boycott Libyan oil in an attempt to starve Libya and then deal it a military blow through Israel, KUNA reported.

Iran

Khamene'i on War -- President 'Ali Khamene'i met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, saying afterward that he had briefed Khomeyni on the visit of the Islamic Conference delegation, Tehran radio reported. While Iran wants peace and has no claims on Iraqi territory, Khamene'i said, it is not weary of the war and will continue fighting until Iran's rights are fully restored. The Iraqis will only accept Iran's conditions for peace through pressure exerted on them at the war fronts, Khamen'i contended. If Iran's conditions are accepted and its rights restored, it will not insist on continuing the war, he added, but Iran will never accept pressure and no one can impose any conditions on it.

Khaddam Visit -- Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will visit Iran on 13 March for talks with high-ranking officials on vital issues of the region and bilateral relations, IRNA reported.

Security Situation -- Police defused a powerful bomb in a Tehran square on 9 March, according to IRNA. Tehran radio reported that security forces recently killed or captured a number of Kurdish rebels near Marivan.

Condemnation of Mitterrand -- A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio castigated French President Francois Mitterrand for his hostile policy toward the Islamic revolution, asserting that Mitterrand's Socialist government has indirectly assisted the growth of terrorism in Iran. The statement also denounced Mitterrand's cooperation with the United States and Israel.

Afghanistan

Defense Minister Brig Gen Mohammad Rafe' arrived in Kabul after his "educational tour of the USSR," Kabul readio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DETAILS OF 9 MAR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD102346 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The general periodic meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council yesterday. After hearing the report presented by [name indistinct], the first (?deputy) of the state planning committee, and 'Abdol Wakil, the minister of finance, about the economic and social (?gains) and [words indistinct] the meeting was addressed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the results of the (?1360) [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] plan, which is going to be ended after 10 days, and the draft plan and budget for 1361.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: In spite of difficulties arising from the undeclared war launched by the imperialist countries headed by the United States of America against the revolutionary Afghanistan and despite the disruptive activities of the internal counterrevolutionary insurgents groups, considerable success has been achieved in the field of economic development in the country. [Words indistinct] not only the economic stability of the country, but also maintained the basic norms of growth [words indistinct] the sum total of domestic product increased by 1 percent and national income by 2 percent compared with the year 1359.

Likewise the total volume of trade increased in the country. Similarly, wide measures have been taken towards the development of (?education), public health and development of national culture of the various nationalities with the main purpose to raise the standard of living of our toilers. We have maintained, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand added, balance between income and expenditure. It should be (?stated) that in 1360 the [words indistinct] will be realized without any [words indistinct] and favorable grounds for the fulfillment of the aims of the social and economic development plan and meeting the (?indices) of the state budget for the year 1361.

The plan and state budget [words indistinct] are prepared in accordance with the objectives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, resolutions of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and instructions issued by Comrade Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and with due consideration to the needs for the development of national economy and (?objective) [words indistinct].

Regarding the continuation of the democratic land reforms and water reforms in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: [Words indistinct] People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have adopted important decisions regarding the just implementation of democratic land and water reforms. [Words indistinct] Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan met in session under the chairmanship of Comrade Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and issued an important resolution on the practical measures made for the implementation of land and water reforms in the country.

[Words indistinct] of the leading authorities of the Labor Ministry, the leading local state and party organs were also held. Provisions have been made in the 1361 plan and state budget for the financial and material assistance to farmers [words indistinct] who have received land within the land reform and are in need of financial assistance, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements and also for the establishment of farmers cooperatives, the extension of state farms and organization of the activities of the mechanized agricultural (?stables).

Great tasks and duties regarding basic structures have also been predicted in the state plan for the 1361. One of the special characteristics of the 1361 state budget is the appropriation of greater monetary resources and equipment to the most important projects and, in the first place, to those projects which will reach their productive stage in shorter periods of time. For example, it is envisaged that during 1361 (?63) projects will become productive and this shows an increase of 3.7 times as compared to that of 1360. These projects include the completion of a bridge over the (?Amu) River, the first stage of a [word indistinct] complex establishment of [word indistinct] enterprise in Kabul, four stations of technical services for transportation, [word indistinct] flour mill and bakery establishments (?and laboratories), two special reservoirs and three telephone exchange stations [words indistinct].

Regarding the great assistance of the Soviet Union, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: We can (?explicitly) say that had it not been for the comprehensive financial assistance from the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the construction of great projects and [words indistinct] we would not have been able to realize the 1361 budget similar to that of 1360 without deficit.

At the end of the meeting the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: We are standing on the verge of a great [word indistinct] event in our country. It is [words indistinct] of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the conference will approve a program of action of our party envisaging (?allround) development of Afghanistan. The [word indistinct] implementation of the economic and social development plan and the state budget of 1361 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the vast and important measures (?towards) the growth of national economy, expansion of education, public health and culture and enhancement of the living standards of the toiling people of the country. These measures will be clearly reflected in the program of action of the party.

Afterwards on the [word indistinct] of the agenda of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan a number of directives were approved regarding the implementation of the economic and social development plan and state budget for 1361. These directives have been (?handed) to the state planning committee, the Ministry of Finance and other ministries and state organizations.

In the second part of the session 'Abdol Wahab Safi, the minister of justice and attorney general, delivered the details of a speech regarding 29 bylaws, regulations, laws and [word indistinct]. The resolutions were unanimously approved one by one.

REBELS 'CRUSHED', WEAPONS SEIZED IN PROVINCES

LD061908 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Some 29 boxes of mines, handgrenades and shells, 21 rocket launchers, 151 assorted weapons, 6,000 Kalashnikovs and 303 bullets have recently been taken from counterrevolutionary bands as spoils of war in the suburbs of Takhar and Qonduz Provinces. A large number of the rebels have been crushed and the ringleaders of these traitorous groups to the homeland and revolution have been captured by the security forces.

According to a report of the above provinces' security authorities, a group of thieves and plunderers in the villages of Gol Bela, Aq Gharay, Gor Tepa, Zer Kharid -- in the districts of Archi and Chahar Dar in Qonduz Province -- caused annoyance and harm to the toiling people of the above villages by terrorism and sabotage, and were eliminated by the revolution defense groups and security forces.

Another group of these rebels, led by 'Azam, Afghan, Abdol Raza' and Hatam-Beg, who wanted to set fire to Hazarat-e Amam District girls school, were gunned down.

A group of robbers, including Sahar Gol, their ringleader, were also eliminated in Omal Khel village, Chahar Dar District, Qonduz Province; and another of their ringleaders, Gholam Sakhi, was captured by the security forces.

According to a report by the Takhar Province security forces, a group of murderers from the so-called Islamic band, in Hazar Bagh and Akbar Ko villages and Khaja Ghar District of Takhar Province, have recently been eliminated by our brave revolution defense groups. In addition to the [word indistinct] weapon, one typewriter, one printing machine, a camera, one motor vehicle and two machineguns were seized from these criminals.

Another report from Baghlan Province says that a group of counterrevolutionaries, including Tor Khan and Gol Mohammad, ringleaders of the rebels, who in Perchawol and Shahaboddin villages, Pol-e Khomri District, Baghlan Province were opposing the toiling people of this district, were crushed yesterday by the militancy and revolutionary struggle of the troops, sarandoy and revolution defense groups.

The reports of the security authorities of Farah, Faryab and Kapisa Provinces say that groups of robbers were crushed in the suburbs of this province [as heard] by the No 4 border force battalion of Farah Province and assorted weapons were seized from them.

Groups of rebels, including their ringleaders, Hajji Mohammad Ali, inhabitant of Aqchama, Pashtun Kot District, Farah Province, and Mojawer from Kapisa Province, were also gunned down in Anjelab, Shah Foladi, capital of Mymana Province, and in Qazab District, Kapisa Province.

BBC REVIEWS LATEST SOVIET MILITARY ACTION

TA101921 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The recent reports from Afghanistan of successes by the Soviet and Afghan Government forces were followed by an admission from the rebels that as many as 1,000 rebel supporters or fighters had been killed. Richard Oppenheimer from the BBC's Eastern Service examined the latest military situation:

First indications of a stepping up of Soviet-Afghan operations against the mujahidin came in January with reports of a major antiguerilla drive in the hinterland of southern city of Qandahar. Military activities were also reported even then in Laghman, Kapisa and Parvan Provinces just to the north of Kabul, the focus of the latest defenses.

The western city of Herat was being subjected a month ago to heavy reprisal raids against guerilla strongholds and in the far north country near the Soviet border, Soviet and Afghan forces reportedly carried out systematic house to house searches in mid-February in the city of Mazar-e Sharif. Pro-Western diplomatic and intelligence reports earlier this month said that the Soviet Union had increased its forces by some 5,000 troops and was concentrating on keeping its lines of communication open particularly in the north of the country. The road southeast from Mazar-e Sharif to Qonduz is now said to be clear for nonmilitary traffic but army convoys are still being attacked.

There have been speculations for a number of weeks that the Russians were planning another push to try to smash the long-standing resistance in the Panjsher Valley in northeast of Kabul. But the recent 11-day search and destroy operation in that region appears to have taken the guerillas by surprise. Certainly the losses admitted by the mujahidin suggest this was one of their most disastrous defeats. One of the main Peshawar-based guerilla leaders, Mohammad Yunis Khalis, has said the offensive posed no major setback for the resistance. He described Soviet and Afghan Government losses as heavy. But the loss of 1,000 mujahidin supporters including some 200 front-line guerillas and the reported arrest and imprisonment of 700 others will have greatly weakened the resistance in that region.

One reason for the Soviet success in the Parvan and the Panjsher Valley appears to have been the adoption of new and more effective tactics involving encirclement with tanks and relentless bombardment of the area with artillery, mortars [word indistinct] aircraft and surface-to-surface missiles. But another reason, as the guerillas are now admitting, was the lack of coordination and communication between the various independent guerrilla groups fighting in the region. Thrown out of balance by the new Soviet tactics, some of these groups appear to have withdrawn without informing their neighbors, leaving other groups seriously exposed.

As a result of this bitter lesson, there is likely to be greater pressure among the guerilla group fighting inside Afghanistan for a more centralized command system to be set up to coordinate their activities. But this presents considerable problems for two reasons: First, the obvious enormous imbalance in armaments between the mujahidin and their Soviet and Afghan Government opponents rules out the prospect of a mujahidin victory in any set piece large scale battle and necessitates the continuation of the present hit and run guerilla tactics. Second, there appears to be growing disillusionment among those fighting inside Afghanistan with the various leaders of Afghan political parties who are based in Peshawar, Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. Unless these exiled political parties can succeed in overcoming their ideological and personal difficulties, something which they so far failed to do, they run the risk of losing what limited control they have over events inside Afghanistan. This could seriously hamper efforts towards better coordination between the mujahidin fighters.

The latest Soviet success must however be put into the context of the overall war in Afghanistan. The fact is, more than 2 years after the Soviet military intervention, fighting continues throughout the country. And the resistance movement has little signs of flagging.

The general belief is that it would need a massive increase of Soviet troops to effect anything like total subjugation of the country. And as long as the Soviet Union remains content merely to hold the major cities and highways, the war will continue. Another reason for the latest setback for the mujahidin may be the fact that their supplies of arms and ammunition have run down during this bitterly cold Afghan winter. Now that winter is nearly over, the fighting could well intensify further. But the mujahidin are likely to be doubly cautious now as a result of the lessons learnt from their Panjsher defeat.

RAO RETURNS FROM GENEVA GULF WAR MEETING

BK101018 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao returned to New Delhi this morning after attending a meeting at Geneva of the Nonaligned committee which met to resolve the Iran-Iraq war.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK091623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] A large number of parliamentarians both in the ruling and the opposition parties have expressed concern over the U.S. decision to provide massive arms to Pakistan, including F-16 bombers.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, the parliamentarians for peace, representing the entire spectrum of political opinion in the country, have said that heavy induction of U.S. arms into Pakistan during the last 3 decades has resulted in aggression on Indian soil. Recent statements by spokesmen of the United States and Pakistan have added to India's apprehension.

The statement said the strengthening of military bases in the Indian Ocean, especially Diego Garcia, threatens the sovereignty of the nonaligned countries and poses a grave danger of global nuclear conflagration. The U.S. administration's decision to manufacture neutron bombs, to deploy cruise missiles in Europe and similar actions in the Caribbean region are a reversal of the process of detente.

The parliamentarians have urged the U.S. administration to stop the arms race and to play a constructive role for peace and detente.

TWO PAKISTANIS FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

BK110105 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Two Pakistani nationals, Zulfiqar Ali and Tariq Musud, were each sentenced to 14 years imprisonment with hard labour this week on espionage charges, it was reported here today.

They were found guilty of espionage by a district and sessions court in Dehra Dun, 400 kilometres (249 miles) north of here.

The prosecution claimed that the two had entered India without valid passports between 1970 and 1972.

Official documents of strategic importance, including maps of the Indian military academy in Dehra Dun and of many airports, were also recovered from them, the prosecution said.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 10 MAR

BK100337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Denmark Kjeld Olesen arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 2-day official visit. He is scheduled to visit the frozen semen bank in Gurgaon today. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao is hosting a dinner in his honor. Olesen will have talks with him on bilateral matters and matters of mutual interest. Olesen will call on President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi tomorrow.

Rao Hosts Banquet

BK110315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] India and Denmark have deplored the accelerating arms race in nuclear as well as conventional fields. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and visiting Danish Foreign Minister Olesen have expressed the view that this would pose a further danger to the fragile world peace.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the visiting dignitary in New Delhi last night, Rao said the two countries have similar views on global issues of peace and security. He pointed out that the vast resources which are being diverted for the arms race can be channeled into more constructive purposes. India cannot afford to squander away its resources for armaments. It believes that there is no alternative to detente, genuine understanding and peace. The external affairs minister expressed the hope that the visit of Olesen will give a new impetus to the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

In his reply, Olesen said the two countries are dedicated to the pursuit of their objectives by peaceful means. Appreciating India's nonaligned policy, he said Denmark has the deepest respect for the motivations underlining India's nonaligned cause.

The two ministers are scheduled to have official talks today. Olesen will also call on the president and the prime minister today.

INQUIRY INTO DEATHS AT NUCLEAR PLANT BEGINS

BK091605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] A preliminary inquiry is going on into the incident in which two children were reported killed when they came into contact with a scrap outside the Hyderabad nuclear fuel complex. The incident occurred on Saturday [6 March].

A Janata member, Syed Shahabuddin, raised the issue in the Rajya Sabha. In a special mention, he demanded the setting up of an independent authority to safeguard against nuclear pollution.

50 POLICEMEN INJURED IN JAMMU, KASHMIR

BK091607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, police fired several rounds in the air to disperse violent demonstrators who were demanding a ban on the sale of liquor in Ananthang. More than 50 policemen were injured in the incident. About 30 people have been arrested.

BRIEFS

USSR CRUDE OIL -- The Soviet Union is to supply 2.5 million tons of crude oil to India during the current year. UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, quoting official sources, says that a deal has been finalized for the purpose by a two-member Indian delegation which visited Moscow last week. Another delegation will visit the Soviet Union to sign a contract for importing the crude. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 82 BK]

WORLD BANK AID -- The World Bank has approved a 2,800-million-rupees assistance to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation [ARDC] for its credit project. A pressnote issued by the corporation in Bombay said that the amount will be used to help boost agricultural production with particular emphasis on small farmers and underdeveloped areas. Agreement in this regard was signed in Washington recently. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Mar 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS 'HOSTILE' FRENCH POLICY

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Statement issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs "in connection with the hostile policies of the French Government" -- date not given]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regards it its duty to bring a few points to the notice of the wakeful and informed people of the world, in view of the policies and methods adopted by the French Government concerning Middle East issues, especially concerning the Palestinian nation and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

When the Socialist government led by Mr Mitterrand came to power in France a large number of immature and simple-minded people of the world imagined that as the result of this change of government the French Government, which for many years had taken a position alongside world imperialism and which, shoulder to shoulder with imperialism, had opposed the interests of the oppressed nations, had now changed direction and would change its policies in support of the interests of the deprived people of the world.

Unfortunately, however, the experience which has been gained by the oppressed nations during Mr Mitterrand's tenure of office and the steps and policies which have been adopted by the Socialist Government of France proved the opposite of this expectation and hope. It was made clear that, whether under the domination of the capitalists or under the rule of the Socialists, the French Government will not pursue any policy except that of supporting the oppressors and moving within the framework of the colonialist and imperialist policies of the world.

One of the first steps taken by Mr Mitterrand as the president of the socialist Government in France was to travel to the United States in order to align himself with Ronald Reagan, the American President, and in order to coordinate the imperialist policies of the two countries. This trip and the subsequent measures taken by the French Government showed that not only has no change come about in French foreign policy but that, on the contrary, the cooperation and alignment of France with world imperialism led by America has been further strengthened and expanded.

Another clear indication of this new policy of the French Government was Mr Mitterrand's recent trip to occupied Palestine, thus placing a seal of approval upon the usurping and aggressive policies of the Zionist regime in the Middle East. During this trip Mr Mitterrand, who regards himself as a supporter of human rights, with his complete and unreserved support for the criminal Israeli Government not only ignored the just rights of the people of Palestine but even supported the slaughter of the defenseless and innocent Palestinians and the repeated violations of the Zionist regime against the Arab lands and south Lebanon.

Naturally, from these policies free nations discover that when it is a question of violating the rights of the oppressed people and deprived nations of the world, and when their political and economic interests demand it, there is no noticeable difference between socialism, capitalism, communism or Zionism and that all of them are different facets of the same satanic mold.

The attitude of the French Government toward the Islamic revolution of Iran since the very early days has followed the same pattern and, especially after the Socialist government of Mr Mitterrand came to power, those policies have taken a more hostile turn; so that the so-called land of freedom has now become a refuge and meeting place for the groups opposing the Islamic revolution of Iran, who enjoy every kind of assistance and support from the French Government.

Perhaps one of the main reasons for this situation is the Zionist and imperialist beliefs of Mr Mitterrand himself and his unreserved support for the interests of the Americans and the Zionists in the Middle East.

Otherwise, why should a government like the French Government allow its territory to be a haven and base for all the groups opposed to the Islamic revolution of Iran, from the left and the right? One should ask them how they can justify giving refuge to pirates who stole an Iranian craft on the open seas? Or how do they justify the assistance which the French Government has given to such criminal fugitives as Bakhtiar, Bani-Sadr, Rajavi and others like them?

How do they explain the harsh and inhuman behavior of the fascist French police toward the Muslim students who strongly believe in the Islamic revolution of Iran? How can they justify a sham and unjust trial organized against a number of students who are committed to the Islamic revolution of Iran? The fact is that justice and fairness and the judicial aspects of the case have become politicized and the real reason behind it is to deliver a blow to the Islamic revolution of Iran.

In addition to providing facilities and means for the opponents of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hatch plots against it, through considerable and regular military assistance to Saddam's regime, the French Government has clearly demonstrated its hostility to the Islamic revolution of Iran.

In view of these issues, of which only a few have been mentioned, one can come to the conclusion that the French Government has indirectly assisted the growth of terrorism in Iran and is one of the main agents responsible for the crimes which are committed in Iran, occupied Palestine and other Islamic lands.

While condemning such policies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran leaves final judgment to the wakeful and aware conscience of the free people of the world.

KHAMENE'I CONFERS WITH KHOMEYNI ON MEDIATION

LD101930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has been received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with whom he conferred.

Following his meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Khamene'i spoke to a Central News Unit correspondent, saying that in his meeting with the imam of the nation he briefed him on the visit of Islamic Conference delegation to Iran and its proposals, and our interpretation of this trip, our stances and replies put forward in the meeting with this delegation. The imam of the nation expressed his satisfaction.

Mr Khamene'i said that we are generally satisfied with the trip made by the Islamic Conference delegation to Iran since it provided us with another opportunity to elaborate on our stances, demands, and obligations while expressing our willingness for a just peace which would protect the rights of the Iranian nation.

He then said that colonialist propaganda, quoting Iraqi leaders, depicts Iran as an ambitious country and Iraq as a peace-loving country, in an attempt to put world opinion, and especially that of the Islamic world, in opposition to Iran. We for one part insist that their claims are false. In addition to starting the war, which in itself is evidence of its warmongering tendencies, Iraq is continuing its aggression right now and Saddam's forces are still on our soil. We, on the other hand, are all for peace; we did not start the war. Our first demand has always been the unconditional withdrawal of enemy forces from our land. We have never had claims on Iraqi territory since we do not seek war.

However, this does not mean that we are tired of war. Until the rights of the Iranian nation are fully restored we will continue fighting, since we believe that our armed forces are able to secure our rights by themselves. Even if Saddam, the Baghdad leaders and their international supporters accept our conditions for peace, this would only be because of the pressure put on them by our selfless combatants on the war fronts. As long as the aggression and war continues and our conditions have not been accepted and our rights have not been restored we will continue our fight. This is a defensive war. If our conditions are accepted and our rights returned, we would not insist on continuing the war. We always prefer peace to war.

Mr Khamene'i added: The imam of the nation was satisfied with the position we have taken and he approved our stand. The three conditions, which have been declared several times, were stated for the imam. No doubt these three conditions will secure the just rights of the people of Iran.

The president was asked whether, in view of the imam's categorical remarks yesterday while meeting with the brave combatants of Islam and the remarks made by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, he still considered the trips made to Iran and Iraq by the mediation delegations as useful.

The president replied: From the start we declared that we will not refuse the visit of any delegation trying to establish peace. But at the same time we will never, ever accept pressure and no one can impose any condition on us. You can impose certain conditions on a nation which is weak and tired of fighting. Since the start of the war, not only have we not become weak but we have become more powerful. Our people are not tired of the war and fighting and feel that as long as the aggressor continues its aggression and as long as our nation does not secure its just rights, the possibility of living free and independently does not exist.

Commenting on the U.N. special envoy and the Islamic missions, the president said: These are mainly stressing a cease-fire which will not be followed by the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from our territory or at least such a withdrawal, if one is to be made, would not be immediate. We will not accept such a cease-fire. We told both Mr Olof Palme as well as these gentlemen that we do not have a very good memory of cease-fires without an immediate withdrawal of the forces. Israel has not yet withdrawn from the Sinai, the Golan Heights or anywhere else. Therefore, we will never accept an end to the continuous blows which our forces are inflicting on the enemy, blows by which we can expel the enemy from our territory. Such a cease-fire will give the enemy the opportunity to sit on our territory in peace and then negotiate with us. Negotiations can only take place when our conditions are accepted and our just rights are secured.

Commenting on the revolution and the government's stands with regard to relations with neighboring countries, the president said: We are friends with all our neighbors providing they do not begin any offensives against us. We have never initiated any animosity against anyone and will never do so. At the same time we will never become dependent on anyone, neighbor or otherwise. We pursue a policy of friendly relations with our neighbors in general and with our Muslim neighbors in particular. We have said this to everyone and all our provincial governments are aware of this policy. If some of the governments are making excuses for the sake of their own animosity against us, both these governments and the world's wise people know well that this is so.

Commenting on the latest developments with regard to the exchange of the families of the POWs, the president said: It looks like Iraq is hesitant. In fact it does not consider the proposal as practical. Such initiative is only easy for a government in which its nation has confidence and which, at the same time, has confidence in its people. In Iraq such circumstances do not exist.

The president added: We shall stand by our proposal to the end. Even if Iraq does not allow the families of the Iranian POWs to visit Iraq, we are still willing to receive families of the Iraqi POWs in Iran. If Iraq does not wish to allow the families of its POWs to visit Iran, we still are willing to send the families of our POWs to Iraq.

We do not see any problem with exchanges and we agree that Iraq will agree with any of the three proposals unless it is pressured politically by the world and is forces to do so.

Commenting on the removal of the names of Mr Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, the former oil minister, and his colleagues from the list of the POWs, the president said: We insist that Mr Tondguyan be returned to us safely and in good health. Nothing less than this will be acceptable to us.

KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES IRANIAN DIPLOMATS 10 MAR

LD101916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, together with consuls general, charges d'affaires and diplomatic representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are leaving for their posts throughout the world, met and had talks this afternoon with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic.

During the meeting the minister of foreign affairs introduced those present to the president and then Mr Khamene'i, referring to the existence in our country of revolutionary and reliable individuals, said: The skillful factory of the revolution makes ready and presents to the nation the realm's revolutionary individuals with their necessary qualifications, one by one and in groups, so that they may take over the realm's lofty posts.

Mr Khamene'i added: The foreign policy or foreign diplomatic mobility constitutes half of the policy of a country and has a tremendous impact on the running of the country. This (?half of) our society, if it wishes to administer itself correctly, should have correct, orderly and well-founded relations with the existing world; you people are responsible for establishing ties with the outside world. By seeking succour from God, endeavor to carry out your duty well.

The Foreign Ministry's officials abroad are the apostles of the revolution. The nature of an official dispatched abroad by a government demonstrates the nature of his government. If our diplomatic representative in all his dealings, including with people and government officials of the country to which he is dispatched, adopts an Islamic approach, then he will be utilizing the best method to demonstrate the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran. But, if his behavior abroad is flippant as a result of bad morals, then the revolution will be denigrated and made to look ridiculous and lowered in the eyes of the beholders.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NEW IRANIAN ENVOYS

LD101950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, the second group of the 33 newly appointed Iranian charges d'affaires who are about to leave Iran for the countries of their missions, met Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi this afternoon. The meeting was also attended by Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign affairs minister, and Mr [name indistinct], head of the Foreign Ministry training and appointment department.

Addressing the gathering, the prime minister referred to our country's current position in the world and the role entrusted to the Islamic Republic's foreign missions and said: Your presence abroad should be equal to that of the presence of the imam and the oppressed people of Iran. You must always think of the deprived and the struggling people of our country -- people are fighting the world oppressor with empty hands and despite the many shortages. You are representatives of a regime which has risen all alone against the superpowers and the world oppressors and has proved its superiority with empty hands.

Continuing his remarks, the prime minister commented on the charge d'affaires' executive responsibilities and said: With the advent of the Islamic revolution the past yardsticks have been changed considerably. If in the past the duty of a representative was limited only to the political issues, today in addition to political issues, your duties include cultural and economic activities. You should be able to gather the necessary information concerning your host countries' culture and their societies.

VELAYATI, PDRY ENVOY DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD101902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the first charge d'affaires of the PDRY in Tehran today met Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meeting, a discussion was held on expanding relations between the two countries. It is necessary to explain that so far neither of the two countries has a diplomatic mission in the other country, and this is the first step to be taken toward establishing relations.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY SIGNED, DETAILED

LD101348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Unidentified economic correspondent's report]

[Text] Iranian and Turkish officials today signed a note of understanding [yaddasht-e tafahom] for the sale of oil and the purchase of goods, and an agreement on scientific, technical, industrial and economic cooperation. The documents were signed following 5 days of talks between the two countries' officials in Tehran by Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state and the head of the Iranian economic mobilization headquarters, and Mr Turgut Ozal, Turkish deputy prime minister and the official responsible for Turkey's economic planning.

According to this note of understanding, in the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1983, in return for sale of 60,000 barrels of oil a day -- which could be increased to 100,000 barrels a day -- Iran will import about $920 million worth of goods from Turkey; most of this (?figure) includes 250,000 tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of barley, 300,000 tons of sugar, 25,000 tons of veal, 3,000 tons of chicken, 12,000 tractors and 150,000 tons of ironware. Also, according to these agreements, unspecified quantities of foodstuffs, namely, butter, cheese, margarine, and also chemicals, plastics, electrical parts and equipment, machinery and spare parts, wood, paper and tools will be imported.

It should be noted that these deals will be carried out by the government, and the main agreements concerned were signed during the Turkish delegation's visit to Tehran, and have been added to the note of understanding between the two countries.

According to the note of understanding, in the year beginning 21 March 1982 Turkey will receive about 3 million tons of oil from Iran, which could be increased to 5 million tons.

The two countries, in order to facilitate their purchases, also agreed to give each other credits of about $400 million. Thus, in addition to the $250 million credits already given to Turkey for the purchase of oil, Iran will also give another $150 million in credits to that country.

At the same time, in order to prevent an increase in their debts to each other, every 2 months both countries will review the level of their sales and purchases and will receive in cash what is owed to them.

Of the other agreements between Iran and Turkey, one is that Iran and Turkey have now decided -- in order to create installations and pipelines for the transportation of Iran's gas to Europe via Turkey, to start a study and carry out appraisals for the creation of silos on the borders between the two countries, expand transportation between the two countries and the [word indistinct] of lead, zinc and copper ores of Iran in Turkish plants and a number of industrial projects and the training of technicians and prevent improper competition in the export of some similar goods produced in both countries.

Iran and Turkey also signed a scientific, technical, industrial and economic agreement according to which it has been agreed that, in order to guide cooperation between the two countries, a joint committee should be formed at the ministerial level. This committee will hold annual sessions in Iran and Turkey.

Regarding the recent agreements between Iran and Turkey and their effect on relations between the two countries, Mr Turgut Ozal granted us an interview. He said that, with the signing of these agreements, now for the first time the way is open to very important cooperation with the friend and brother country, Iran, and a future of great possibilities. The gate that has opened with these agreements on cooperation between the two countries is very big. I am very sure that this gate will be a very important means of friendship between the two countries and its expansion.

He added that the agreements between the two countries will not be limited to the exchange of goods between Iran and Turkey; alongside these exchanges, cooperation is sought in the technical and economic fields and the petroleum, industrial and mining sectors. He added that the implementation of these agreements and their commercial aspects have already been signed [words indistinct]: In addition to that, during the next few months, other bilateral agreements will be signed.

He added that commercial relations between the two countries will thus be completed. He said: I hope that in a short time we will start some activities in connection with technical cooperation; I also hope that the cooperation that has been appraised and started will be considered as a model in other Muslim countries. I ask Almighty God that this cooperation will be [word indistinct] and beneficial to both countries.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, the head of the Iranian negotiating team, who signed these documents on behalf of our country, granted an interview to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying:

[Begin recording] [Nabavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have signed a technical agreement with the Turkish Government and also a note of understanding, which has many sections. On the whole, this technical agreement is the starting point for new technical and economic cooperation with Turkey, and the note of understanding and its sections state the volume of exchange between the two countries during next year, which might be unprecedented in the history of relations between Iran and Turkey. The agreements are worth more than $1.8 billion.

[Question] For both sides?

[Answer] Yes, for both sides. Compared to that during the shah's reign, or even during 1979-80, it is perhaps more than 900 times greater [as heard]. It might also be the highest figure in the history of our trade deals; I think it impossible for a trade of this magnitude to have been made among Third World countries.

[Question] Besides oil, have we considered anything for export to Turkey?

[Answer] At the moment there is nothing in the note of understanding, but the grounds have been prepared for it.

[Question] Regarding this note, a daily export of 60,000 to 100,000 barrels of oil to Turkey has been forecast in return for which Iran is to import goods worth about $920 million from Turkey in 1361, the year starting 21 March 1982. On what would the relevant prices be based concerning Iran's oil and Turkish goods?

[Answer] The basis of the prices would be international prices; the prices that we (?are asking) for oil and the prices that the Turkish Government is asking for the goods have been agreed upon on those bases during our extensive talks.

[Question] What will be the next steps to implement these agreements?

[Answer] According to the agreements, a committee will be responsible for following up this note of understanding and its corollaries; we shall have a new meeting in Ankara in 6-months time in order to assess the results of this note of understanding and its corollaries.

[Question] Will you be going to Ankara yourself?

[Answer] God willing. [end recording]

With the signing of the economic agreements between Iran and Turkey, the Turkish economic delegation, comprising about 17 officials and more than 150 persons from that country's private sector, left Tehran this morning.

ABADAN RADIO ASSAILS GULF MILITARY AGREEMENTS

GF101746 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Will the Search for the Revolution's Substitutes Succeed?"

[Text] The thick thread that binds the Persian Gulf countries is their agreement on any basis of settlement blessed by the United States and supported by Western Europe. Therefore, the Gulf countries unanimously agreed on Camp David II [the Fahd plan] because actually it materializes the following:

First, it releases them from the responsibility of embarking on a real plan of liberation based on the concept of the gun because the execution of these proposals rules out any call for brandishing arms and declaring the jihad and, consequently, relieves these countries of the guilt of defeat -- the least preparation for war.

Second, it turns the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East into a zone of U.S. power through coordination and military alliances with the Zionist entity since the Zionist entity is the original agent of imperialism in the region for suppressing any popular action in the As-Sadat style.

A passage in the [Fahd] plan affirms the right of the region's countries, including Israel, to a peaceful life within secure borders. This means the inevitability of establishing diplomatic relations and joint alliances between them [presumably between Israel and the Arab states] under the pretext of combatting the Soviet threat, as one of the Qabus regime's officials stated during the attempts to form a GCC military commission.

Third, it links the fates of the Gulf states and the European countries because the European countries cannot give full support to the Persian Gulf countries so long as they do not properly resolve the Palestinian issue, since the process of settling or abstaining from settling this issue has become a criterion of accepting or rejecting the European mandate.

The question now is why did the Gulf summit decide to form a military commission in order to prepare a unified Gulf military force?

Certainly this is not linked with the Fahd plan, because the plan calls for abstaining from using force or threatening to use it in solving international disputes with Israel -- this country which is recognized on the Arab level.

The question of forming the military force has occurred to the Gulf leaders in view of the devastating war which is taking place on the shores of the Shatt al-'Arab and along the Iraqi-Iranian border. The war has proven that Iraq cannot be an impregnable barrier against the Islamic revolution of Iran. This revolution cut Saddam's claws and left him in a weak position and incapable of imposing Gulf decisions upon the countries concerned.

Consequently, it has become necessary to have a substitute for the Iraqi Army capable of playing the required role. Therefore, the decision to form the military force came into being. This Gulf military force receives U.S. care and Western military support to assure that this force constitutes as a group the U.S. truncheons in the Persian Gulf region, in addition to the foreign bases in many areas of the Persian Gulf such as Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

However, the new formation has various factors which make it very reliable. First, it combines similar political and social structural elements. This factor ensures preservation of this military force against any veto or a tribal revolution that could dissolve the military unity. Second, the Gulf cooperation countries have climatic and social similarities which make it possible to regard them as one geographic region. Therefore, the green light came from Washington to not only accept the Gulf military structure, but also to arm and provide it with U.S. experts.

We can imagine that the goal of the new formation is centered on the following points: first, suppression of any popular move in the GCC countries under the pretext of maintaining order and ensuring stability for these countries; second, making it clear to Iran that the Persian Gulf countries are capable of defending themselves if the Baghdad regime collapses and if the Iraqi Army fails to restrict the revolution to Iran. Moreover, this instills fear in those behind any popular move that has a political nature.

In view of this, the political and military policy adopted by the Gulf countries becomes clear. On the political level, the GCC countries are for all plans that are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue, and for any imperialist plans in the region. On the military level, they seek to build up a tangible force in the Gulf and ally themselves with the U.S. agents in the region.

It is strange that the discussion of the formation of the military force at the second Gulf summit coincides with U.S. manuevers being staged in the region, with the participation of the Omani Army and perhaps all the new military forces, who knows? This does not imply that the Gulf military force is a substitute for the special security forces of each country separately, for the Gulf force's goals is to secure Western interests, defame the revolution, and suppress the Gulf peoples should the intelligence and police forces fail to achieve this goal. Therefore, the size of the Gulf forces, the extent of their equipment and the help of U.S. experts will help them meet this responsibility, which none of the Gulf armies can carry out on its own.

The Gulf summit will give birth to new institutions within the framework of strengthening the regimes and cause the peoples who have begun to grumble about the open U.S. invasion to miss their opportunities. However, will this grumbling break out into a revolution?

There are many signs indicating that the Gulf peoples have loathed this game although a very few have luxuriated in the abundance of oil. The majority of the Persian Gulf people, however, aspire to the dignity and sovereignty embodied in Islam, or more accurately, in the Islamic revolution in the current phase.

One can say that the Gulf peoples have already passed through phases in that respect. The first phase consisted of testing the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran in order to undergo the same experience through different methods.

In the second phase, the corruption of the current regimes was ensured following a series of tests in foreign relations, domestic policy, economy and every other fields.

Therefore, the current phase for the Gulf peoples is to stand by and prepare for this revolution. Will the regimes then be able to muffle the revolution first with settlement plans and then with the terror of the army?

KEYHAN PRINTS BAHRAIN DOCUMENT ON PRISONERS

LD102334 Tehran IRNA in English 2024 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 10 Mar (IRNA) -- The KEYHAN Persian daily in its Wednesday's issue published a copy of a document concerning the number of prisoners in Bahrain.

This document, which had been prepared by the department of prisons and security organization of Bahrain's Interior Ministry on 14/1/1982, was seized by the Muslim combatants of Bahrain.

The number of prisoners and detainees in various parts of Bahrain were listed in this document. According to these figures the total of prisoners was put at 3,329 including 71 women and children.

The daily added that the Lebanon based AS-SAFIR and ASH-SHARA publications in their recent issues, quoting this document, have published the figures of these Bahraini prisoners. KEYHAN further indicated that ASH-SHARA has also published names and identifications of sixty persons who had been arrested by the regime of Bahrain.

Bahrain has in excess of 200,000 population.

BAHRAINIS IN TEHRAN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ARRESTS

LD101800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that following the capture and trial of a number of Muslim strugglers supporting the Islamic revolution by the Bahraini Government, a large number of our Muslim Bahraini sisters and brothers resident in Tehran this morning staged a sit-in opposite the Islamic Consultative Majlis to protest the action taken by the Bahraini Government. The report notes that since the early hours of this morning the protesters chanted slogans denouncing the Bahraini Government's action and calling on the Muslim nations to defend those strugglers. They then held prayers.

IRNA REPORTS MUSLIMS ATTACK IRAQI FORCES

LD110100 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 10 Mar (IRNA) -- Seven Iraqi soldiers were killed and another one was wounded Tuesday when the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin attacked an Iraqi Government building in the town of Sayyid Sadiq, northeastern Iraq, as well as demolishing some enemy bunkers in the Shandari region, northeastern Iraq. The Iraqi Muslim mujahidin also smashed one Iraqi vehicle, killing its crew.

Reports from western fronts added that more than sixteen Iraqi soldiers were killed during Tuesday and (?Wednesday). (?Meanwhile, the) Iranian defenders destroyed one enemy command jeep with its crew, one vehicle, two group bunkers and several trenches, smashing the strongholds and fortifications of the aggressors.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 814

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Communique 814 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, thanks to the efforts of Islam's combatants and artillery support from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of Saddam's troops were either killed or wounded on the country's southern and western fronts and fortifications and war equipment of the aggressors were destroyed.

In the Gilan-e Gharb region, our forces destroyed one enemy command (?jeep), one 106-mm gun and a number of trenches belonging to the aggressors.

In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, our mighty combatants set ablaze a number of Saddamist vehicles, and, as a result of an engagement with enemy forces in Kur-e Mush, casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi servicemen in that region.

In the Meymak and Salehabad region, an exchange of fire continued and Islam's forces, while retaliating against enemy fire, destroyed one enemy vehicle.

On the fronts in the Marivan region, one enemy vehicle, together with its crew, was set ablaze.

On the country's southern fronts, in the Abadan region, eight trenches and observation posts of the enemies of Islam were destroyed and one of their 106-mm guns was damaged.

Hits by enemy mortar shells on Abadan's residential districts destroyed several houses and wounded a number of our compatriots.

Enemy losses in the Dasht-e 'Abbas and Eyn Khosh regions and on the Shush and Reqabiyeh fronts, included the destruction of 15 trenches and 2 observation posts; at least 20 enemy forces were killed or wounded.

During the past 24 hours, our antiaircraft defense units repulsed enemy air attacks in the country's southern and western regions, forcing the enemy to flee.

During a battle on 8 March, one serviceman of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran attained the lofty rank of martyrdom.

GUARDS CLAIM SUCCESSES AGAINST KURDISH REBELS

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Public Relations Office of the Command Council of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued a communique which states:

The forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, made up of brother guards, Mobilization forces, [word indistinct] and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, on 7 March 1982 succeeded in killing or wounding large numbers of desperados belonging to the defunct Democratic Party during mopping-up operations in the village of Sorkh-e Tut near Marivan.

Following this, 13 counterrevolutionaries gave themselves up to our brother guards and another was captured, from whom important intergroup documents and evidence were seized.

KURDISH LEADER ANNOUNCES 'SPRING ELECTIONS'

PM101657 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Qasemlu Announces Spring Elections in Iranian Kordestan"]

[Text] "Autonomy for Kordestan and democracy for Iran have always been and remain the only goal which our movement is pursuing," Abdorkahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP], said during a press conference in Paris, Thursday, 4 March. After condemning Iran's "increasingly critical" situation in face of inflation and all kinds of political and economic difficulties, Mr Qasemlu announced that, from next spring, the Kurds, under the auspices of the KDP, would elect village councils, which will then choose their representatives to provincial assemblies which will, finally, elect a Kurdish national council.

The KDP, which claims to represent around 80 percent of the 4 million Iranian Kurds and to have at present a regular armed force of some 12,000 peshmerga (Kurdish fighters), "is not hostile," Mr Qasemlu stated, "to a rapprochement with the National Resistance Council, initiated by Mr Mas'ud Rajavi and Mr Bani-Sadr, provided the latter, whom we fought at one time, pledges to establish real democracy in Iran and to grant autonomy to our people."

Announcement Condemned

GF101915 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP], Mr Abdorrahman Qasemlu, who is living in Paris, stated in an interview that elections for farmers councils will be held in Kordestan in the spring. The members of these councils will then elect regional councils whose members in turn will elect a Kurdish national assembly. Mr Qasemlu has thus removed his mask after 3 years and revealed his separatist natuare to the Iranian nation. National assemblies are for nations, provinces have provincial or regional councils or city councils. When he talks about the Kurdish national assembly, he means that Kordestan is an independent country and not a province of Iran.

During the past 3 years Mr Qasemlu has always hidden behind the slogan "democracy for Iran and self-rule for Kordestan." Of course, during the same period he also raised the slogan "democracy for Iran and self-rule for the masses oppressed by Iran," as if there are other masses aside from the Iranian nation and the Iranian nation is oppressing them and Mr Qasemlu is championing self-rule for these oppressed masses!

The separatist nature of Mr Qasemlu was clear to us from the beginning but, in the hope that he would not dare to raise the subject under the influence of the freedom-seeking and Iran-loving feelings of the brave Kurdish compatriots, we remained silent. However, now that the Mojahedin-e Khalq leadership and Mr Bani-Sadr have given him courage to voice this anti-Iranian opinion, we consider it our duty to inform the Iranian nation of the truth.

It has not been and is not difficult to recignize the separatist nature of Mr Qasemlu. He clearly revealed himself in a book entitled "Kurds and Kordestan." The book was published in French and Kurdish, but Mr Qasemlu and his allied vigorously opposed its publication in Persian since they are aware that if the Iranian nation realized their aims it would create anger among all Iranians against the KDP leadership. In his book Mr Qasemlu openly talks about his plan to divide Iran.

It may seen that Mr Qasemlu is an extreme Kurdish nationalist and therefore wants to create an independent Kordestan even at the price of Iran's destruction. Such an assumption is wrong.

Mr Qasemlu learned his hostility toward the nation and nationalism in the school which trained him for 25 years. He learned antinationalism from his stepfather, Iraq Eskandari, the former general secretary of the Tudeh Party, in East Germany. (?He is not an avid Iranian nationalist). The aim of Mr Qasemlu is the realization of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the region.

Qasemlu is a Moscow-oriented communist. His phony war with the Tudeh Party cannot fool anyone. One of the reasons for the presence of the Tudeh Party today is to enable people like Mr Qasemlu to show they are not agents implementing Soviet policy by pretending war with the Tudeh.

There is much more evidence of Mr Qasemlu's attachment to Moscow besides his pretend war with the Tudeh Party. Thus the aim of Mr Qasemlu's division of Iran becomes completely clear. The Eastern imperialist cannot swallow Iran whole. Individuals such as Qasemlu are supposed to divide Iran so that the bear can swallow it more easily.

Who can claim that the people of the north have done less in fighting the Khomeyni regime and disregard the armed battle in Kordestan? We praise the brave struggle of the Kurdish compatriots against Khomeyni's regime and under no circumstance intend to ignore its value. Nor can we ignore the uprising by the Azarbaynani people in Tabriz, the brave Qashqa'i tribe in Fars, the Boyer Ahmadi combatants, the Baluchi compatriots and the citizens of Tehran, Esfahan, Mashhad and other cities. Today oppression falls on all of the Iranian nation and the entire nation is fighting the oppressor shoulder to shoulder. In the free future we will all be proud together. We will continue this talk.

VOICE OF IRAN: ANTIREGIME RADIOS BEING JAMMED

NC101148 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent reports in a special dispatch that elements of the clerical regime have intensified the jamming signals on clandestine radio transmitters of patriots. This dispatch states that during the day this futile attempt is carried out on the clandestine Free Voice of Iran transmitter while at night the jamming signals are transmitted on the Voice of Iran transmitter after the first (?20) minutes of the program.

The jamming and obstructive signals are carried out by the strong medium-wave transmitters in Kamalabad which were formerly used for programs beamed abroad.

Nevertheless, despite the regime's futile attempt, the Iranian nation in all four corners of the country listens -- although with difficulty -- to the news and the revealing item broadcast by the radios of patriots.

BRIEFS

RADIO FREQUENCY SEMINAR BEGINS -- Tehran, 10 Mar (IRNA) -- A seminar on radio frequency and transmission across the joint borders of Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union started its work in Ankara on Tuesday. The representatives of the three countries will discuss radio transmission in border areas, setting up of wireless transmission stations and ensuring noninterference in each member's frequency waves. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 10 Mar 82 LD]